The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,048.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Exchange Rates &c.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding ,, ,, 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

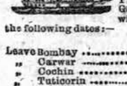
The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY
BIRTH.

CUTLER—June 17th, at Chowpatty, the wife of Mr. T. C. Cutler, Medical Assistant, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo	20	" Madras	23
" Galle	"	" Pondicherry	"
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry	"	" Galle	"
" Madras	27	" Colombo	27
" Coconada	29	" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Dickenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	30 4
" Kurrachee	5 19	" Fao	20 4
" Guadur	6 20	" Bushire	23 7
" Muscat	9 23	" Linga	25 10
" B. Abbas	11 25	" B. Abbas	27 11
" Linga	12 25	" Muscat	29 13
" Bushire	15 29		July.
" Fao	16 30	" Guadur	1 15
	July.	" Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	17 1	Arrive Bombay	7 21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF RICHMOND," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *City of Richmond*.

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "GLENLORA," Captain Edward, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Edward will not be responsible for [the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,

Bombay, 15th June 1868. Agents Ship *Glenlora*.

NOTICE,—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LADY MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain J. H. Kennedy will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1868.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,

35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET to be erected in BHOLESHWUR.

Drawings and Specification of the proposed work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender and Bills of Quantities may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 1st day of July 1868 addressed to

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,

Executive Engineer Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, June, 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ " Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 " Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 " Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 " White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Paire Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Louvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KBISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED, EIGHTEEN competent persons as INSPECTORS.

12 on Rupees 40 per Month.
3 ditto 30 ditto.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed as below.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 16th June 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to notify, that their STUDIO in Apollo Street will be open daily during the rains for PORTRAITS of every description.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,

Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occured, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint a Liquidator of the Company in the place of W. F. Stearns, Esq., resigned.

2. To authorize the Liquidators to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of all such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities, and to pass the necessary Extraordinary Resolution in that behalf.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

For Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, DeChaissan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Macassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (2lb to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths with cover, lock, and key, Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets very powerful, Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Cathcters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Belladarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pessaries and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½ft., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance,

ROGERS & Co.

2½, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season*.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to H.M. Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	Rs. 29
No. 2	" 28
No. 3	" 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st.—That it is desirable to transfer the Assets, &c., of this Company to a new Company, to be formed with a Capital of 15 Laks of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

2nd.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
Moteeram Bhagoobhoy.
Fazil Hubibhoy.
Ranjee Madhowjee.
Ganputram Bhowanishunker.
Khimjee Thackersey.
Abdoolla Meerally.
Hurribhoy Hurjeevun.
Monohwar Janardun.
J. J. David.
Kallidas Mooljee.
M. Dadabhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Pestonjee Sookiajee.
M. Bazonjee.
Tullockchund Hookumchund.
Jamnadas Gungaram.
Muncharam Cullandas.
Nasurwanjee Eduljee M.
Davejee Ladha.
Gopall Madhowjee.
Motecelal Kisowlal.
Nensey Dewjee.
Moonun Vangjee.
Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mathooradas Sewram.
Jewraj Vittul.
Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy.
Moorarjee Khenjee.
Nathoobhoy Kicka.
Jaffer Moloodeena.
Runsordas Bhowanidas.
Tullockchunn Manockchund.
Nathoo Purshotum.
Valljee Khengar.
Tribhoovundas Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Purmanundas Atmaram.
Merwanjee Framjee Mehta.
Jairam Luckmeedas.
Molodeena Veerjee.
Lalljee Vussonjee.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 18th till SATURDAY the 20th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th May, 1868.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I intend proposing the following RESOLUTIONS at the GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which is to be held on the 20th June next:—

1st. That the paid-up Capital of the Company be 30 lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid-up Shares of Rupees 2,000 each.

2nd. To appoint Liquidators with or without remuneration.

3rd. To appoint a Committee of Shareholders for the formation of the New Mazagon Company.

4th. To dispose of all the outstanding debt due to the Company by Public Auction or otherwise.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GOMEDRAM KHOOSHALL.

Bombay, 15th June, 1868.

THE above is published for the information of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, 15th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

A GOVERNMENT AUCTION of UNAPPROPRIATED ABYSSINIAN STORES, will be held at 12 o'clock noon, in the Colaba Depot Yard, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, until further Notice.

Terms—CASH; and Lots to be cleared away on the same day.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer.

Abyssinian Branch Office, Colaba Depot, 11th June 1868.

THE FORT POLICE COURTS will be removed, by order of Government, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, from the premises in the Dockyard, where they are now held, to the building belonging to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. in Hornby Row, for many years known as the Fort residence of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire.

JOHN CONNON,
Acting Chief Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 13th June 1868.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay.

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat...	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	" 45	Trousers	" 22
Morning Coat	" 35	Waistcoat	" 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	" 6
Waist-coat	" 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	" 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Shareholders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, at noon for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, on the close of the proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting, called at noon, on that date for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1868, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, No. 6, Bankshall Street, 19th May 1868.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are specially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

A specific for the cure of

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent treet, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,

(Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort) Poona.

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS, respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved* in water; and lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore, possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as 'the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.'"

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,

"Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made to *orde* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3 8
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.....	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Syrups with a added, forms a

Syrup	Assorted per doz Rs. 15.
Strawberry	1 ½ to 1 8
Black Currant do.	
Pine Apple do.	
Ginger do.	
Raspberry do.	
Red Currant do.	
Lemon do.	
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.	

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liqu

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	134 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	82 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	68 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompte' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
800,000	400	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	18½ per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ...	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	6 p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	18	Oriental Bank ...	433 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

2,00,000	5,000	5,000		Bombay Ship Co ..
2,50,000	3,000	3,000	.....	B. Coast and River
			28	Steam Nav. Co ...
2,00,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..
165,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Dock Co. ..
	1,000	3,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...

1,400 pr sh ar
450 per share
2,275 per share
1,800 per share
120 per share
100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits.. ..	Do. do....	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do....	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight .. .	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¾
China..	60 days' sight..	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills..	..	6 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	94
.. .. ..	1842-43	
.. .. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54.. ..	107
ive and half per cent. ..	.. ..	114
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan...	.. ..	114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	 10-4
Spanish Dollars	 225
Carolas	 230
Mexican Dollars	 220
German Crowns	 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	 223
Bar Silver	 108-8
Gold Leaf	 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH JUNE.

		Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } .. New ..	...	232 to 235
Akote.. }		
Broach...	...	228 to 230
Dhollera.. }	...	23[illegible] to 238
Bhownuggur }		
Veravul..	..	21[illegible] to 225
Vingorla..	...	230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned ..	...	238 to 240
Khandeish .. }	...	225 to 228
Barsee .. }		
Ready Sales	...	750 Candies.
For delivery	...	,,
Market dull.		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Callen, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Worgan, Colonel, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Wallace, Colonel, R. H. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Holland, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Jopp, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Goodfellow, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Llnellyn, Captain, 24th R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Anderson, Vet. Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Fox, Captain, Bengal S. C., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Guernsey, Quarter Master, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Robertson, Lieutenant, 3rd D. G., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Mostyn, Assistant Vet. Surgeon, L. T. T., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Wallace, Lieutenant, L. T. T., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Moore, Captain, 3rd L. C., on duty, from Abyssinia.
McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd L. C., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd L. C., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Malden, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Hay, Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Abdie, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on duty, from Abyssinia.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 17.

Hay, Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel, R. H. A., on duty, to Poona.
Grierson, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Tanna.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool.....	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£3 0s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 17	Dilawar.....	Baillie.....	Annesley Bay, June 4
	Albertine	Stapledon....	Annesley Bay.
	Underley	Rhind.....	Annesley Bay.
	Nelson	Rands.....	Annesley Bay.
	Athena	McDougall ..	Annesley Bay.
	Empire of Peace..	King	Annesley Bay.
	Pride of Ganges..	Williams	Annesley Bay.
	Sidney Dacres ..	Gillers	Annesley Bay.
	Janet Mitchell ..	Binney	Annesley Bay.
	Geraint.....	Wake	Annesley Bay.
	Howrah	....	Annesley Bay.
	Kangaroo (s).....	....	Annesley Bay.
	Fazal Currim ..	Leach	Annesley Bay.
	Ethereal	Anderson	Annesley Bay.
	Aleppo	....	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 17	T. A. Gibbs (s)....	Milne	Madras.
	Gatineau	Cumming....	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Fate Salam*, Mosey, to Calcutta.
Ship *Adriane*, Davis, to Calao.
Ship *Royal Alfred*, Whiting, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Neppore*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Mariaban*, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

NOW READY.

THE

SECOND EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS :—

AP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
ntroduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nasick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Parneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
South Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following Agents :

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH will be RE-OPENED for PUBLIC WORSHIP on SUNDAY, 21st instant.

The Session Clerk will be in attendance at the Church TO-DAY and TO-MORROW from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M., for the LETTING of SEATS.

D. MACPHERSON,
Bombay, 18th June 1868. Senior Chaplain.

"THE MATHARPACADY GIRLS' SCHOOL."—SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS on behalf of this School will be thankfully received by Messrs. F. VALLADARES, Matharpacady, and JAMES ALEX. GRAHAM, at the Parsonage, Mazagon, Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers, and sums thus received will be duly acknowledged in the public prints unless a contrary wish is expressed by the subscribing Gentlemen.

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A FOURTH CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE, on the new Shares in the Company, has THIS DAY BEEN MADE PAYABLE to us, at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on the 1st of September 1868.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 17th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MIRELLA," Captain RUNCIMAN, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain RUNCIMAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Runciman, Ship "Mirella."
Bombay, 17th June 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

THE KALIDASS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY
Will repeat, by Special Desire,
ON SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE 1868,
THEODORUS,
THE BOMBAY LOAFER,
and
THE HAPPY MAN,
(In Oriental Costume)
PRICES AND TERMS AS USUAL.
☞ For further particulars see Play Bill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

Major Evans Bell on our Indian Policy.....	Rs.	7 8
Sailing Directions for the Indian Ocean and China Sea		16 0
Wilson's Introduction to the Rig Veda.....		16 0
Brande's Dictionary of Science & Art. New edition, 3 vols.....		48 0
The Church and the World, 1868.....		11 4
Newman's Handbook of Modern Arabic.....		4 8
Hewitt Key's Essays.....		8 0
Murray's Handbook South Italy.....		7 8
Owen Meredith's Lucile.....		4 8
,, Clytemnestra		4 8
Mrs. Heman's Poems.....		3 12
Ouseley on Harmony, " Clarendon Press Series		8 0
Macleod's Reminiscences of a Highland Parish. New edn.....		4 8
Days of Yore; by Sarah Tytler.....		3 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide,—May. Cloth edition.		2 12
Lavallee's Military Geography		7 8
Dr. Austin's Guests; by Gilbert.....		4 8
Aunt Judy's May Day Volume.....		3 12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1868...		3 0
Lieut. General Cotton's Nine Years on the N. W. Frontier of India, from 1854 to 1863.....		10 8
Views in Central Abyssinia, taken in Pen and Ink under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.....		9 0
Review of the History of Medicine; by Dr. T. A. Wise, 2 vols.....		10 0
Notable Things of our own Time; by John Timbs.		2 12
Robert Browning's Poetical Works: new edition, vol. III		3 12
F. W. Robertson's Sermons. Vol. III..		3 12
Hand Book of Vaccination: by Dr. E. C. Seaton, Medical Inspector to the Privy Council.....		6 8
Thomson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias; new edition		4 8
Latimer Clerk's Treatise on Electrical Measurement for the use of Telegraph Inspectors and Operators		4 8
Swedenborg's Life and writings: edited by White, 2 vols. 8vo.		9 8
The Merchant Shippers of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.		5 0
Cates' Dictionary of General Biography		16 0
Morte D'Arthur.—"Globe Edition"		2 12
Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry		3 12
Trollope's Miss Mackenzie.....		1 8
Gil Blas		2 12
Dictionary of Daily Wants		5 12
Boccaccio's Decameron		2 12
Robelais' Works, 2 vols.		5 8
Cervantes' Exemplary Novels.....		2 12
The Child's Holiday Picture Book		3 12

Also fresh supplies of
CHEAP NOVELS and CHILDREN'S INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS'
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions egistered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 12 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 16th, at 2 P.M; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the overal Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 19th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-packet.*
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	June 16th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	,,	,,	,,
China Mail	June 12th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore..	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong..	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	June 13th.	,,	,,
Cape of Good Hope	,,	,,	,,
Natal..	,,	,,	,,
Reunion	,,	,,	,,
St. Helena	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf..	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia :—

Tuesday.....June	23	Tuesday.....Sept.	29
,, ... ,,	30	,, ...October	6
,, ...July	7	,, ... ,,	13
,, ... ,,	14	,, ... ,,	20
,, ... ,,	21	Saturday..... ,,	31
,, ... ,,	24	,, ...Nov.	7
,, ...August	4	,, ... ,,	14
,, ... ,,	11	,, ... ,,	21
,, ... ,,	18	,, ... ,,	28
,, ... ,,	25	,, ...Dec.	5
Tuesday.....Sept.	1	,, ... ,,	12
,, ... ,,	8	,, ... ,,	19
,, ... ,,	15	,, ... ,,	26
,, ... ,,	22		

CHINA MAILS.

June	26	October	2
July	10	,, ...	16
,, ...	24	,, ...	30
August	7	November	13
,, ...	21	,, ...	27
September	4	December	11
September	18	,, ...	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

July	10	,, ...	30
August	7	November	27
September	4	December	25
October	2		

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded w th Australia n Mails to Galle.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1868.

THE *Times of India* wriggles under the exposure we have made of his false statements regarding the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, in a very indicrous manner. That he should try to escape from his humiliating position is natural, but unfortunately for himself his mode of doing so only lands him deeper in the mire he has all along chosen to wallow in. In a piece of writing pitched in a key far lower than even the "minor" one headed the Bank of Bengal's Champion, in his issue of Tuesday, our contemporary, instead of frankly confessing his blunder, and his discomfiture on the only point at issue left to discuss, tries to get off by making light of what in his eyes previously was of the greatest consequence, and at the same time repeating his offence in a less bumptious, but not less disingenuous, form. We told the *Times of India* that his statement to the effect that three of the Bank of Bengal's depositors could on the 12th of May have "emptied the Bank's coffers and put it in a fix," was untrue, challenged him to prove it, and told him that unless he could do so he had committed a very gross libel. Well, the *Times of India* can't prove his statement, and he has committed a gross libel; but instead of gracefully acknowledging his error or admitting that he had been misled by unreliable information, he aggravates his offence by repeating it in a different way:—"We have never attached undue importance to that little fact [that the Bengal Bank's cash balance at the head-office had fallen below the aggregate balance of three depositers], and to talk of a grave accusation which the *Gazette* tries to conjure out of it," &c., &c. In the first place the so called "little fact" is no fact, only a false statement, and that's the reason of our making a grave accusation on the subject; and in the next place we must remind our contemporary that he himself called this "the pivot of all other points at issue between us" in the painfully wearying article of two columns in his issue of the 9th instant, in which the matter is, in three different parts of the article, referred to! And it was only on our being so challenged that we specially dealt with the point at all. Having taken the matter up we do not satisfy ourselves after the manner of the *Times of India* by trusting to what he calls "current history" for our statements, we know as much of that as he does, and it is because we know it that we do not trust it, unless its rumours and assertions are borne out by information known to be reliable. When the *Times of India* next discusses Bank of Bengal affairs we recommend him to be careful in his facts and honest in his mode of handling them; and then his comments—whatever may be their complexion—will, if they don't amuse, certainly not trouble either the Bank's manager, directors, or shareholders.

THE British community in the Presidency towns ought to lose no time in protesting against Sir Stafford Northcote's ill-considered Bill for appointing natives to the higher posts of the Covenanted Civil Service. If this Bill is passed, and the new law really carried into force, we are likely to hear of such ill-will between the non-official Europeans and the new native authorities, as now exists in the indigo districts of Bengal and Assam. Ever since the East India Company was established, British-born subjects of the Crown were carefully protected from ill-usage and oppression by a law which gave them a trial before the highest Court in the country, where a jury of Englishmen decided on the facts; and, as even a bare committal is often or always a great annoyance and loss, the power of making commitments has only been given to European gentlemen, the District Magistrates, and their Assistants. But if, as has lately been done in Mysore, the appointment of Collector is given to a native, there is great danger of the native jealousy of Europeans causing very great injury. A European Magistrate respects the feelings of his countryman, and will not put him to the disgrace and trouble of appearing to answer a frivolous or a false charge. If personal attendance is necessary, he prefers to issue a summons instead of a warrant, and in Court he preserves the dignity of the persons ummoned by forbidding any impertinence from the natives. It thus seldom happens that non-official Europeans have any just cause of complaint against the Magistrates; a good understanding is promoted, and the common national *prestige* is unstained by unseemly altercations. It would be exactly the reverse if the Courts were presided over by natives. No occasion of petty spite or malicious jealousy of the superior race would be let pass. We all know how, when a native happens to have the chance of obliging a European, or showing a courtesy, he usually employs it as the means of an insult, to gratify his own narrow vanity and small mind. What facilities the bench of justice gives for this behaviour may be inferred from the enormous authority a Judge enjoys in his own Court. Shakespeare tells us that any cur in office may bark at an honest man. Until some amalgamation and equality shall have resulted between the two nations, it is likely that the British planter or merchant, or cotton agent up-country, whose business brings him before Sir Stafford Northcote's *protégés* will have to go very humbly before them, or to submit to each petty insult and incivility which Ramchund or Bab Rao's spiteful ingenuity can invent. Even by an officer or a gentleman having to go before such people, as is occasionally necessary, our *prestige* suffers. The native officials have hitherto, however, being "gharib," and do not dare to misbehave themselves, fearing the displeasure of the European officer above them. But if that officer is to be a native, as Sir S. Northcote wishes, this wholesome restraint will cease, and crowds of natives will come to the Cutcherries whenever they hear of a case where a European party or witness is concerned, in the hope of seeing him spitefully maltreated in the point of dignity, or, as they say it, to see his "abru" taken away by their compatriot. We can imagine how constantly such clashes would occur if, for example, there was a native Collector in such a place as Kurrachee, or if the ship captains in Bombay harbour had to work with a Mussalman or Parsee Commissioner of Customs or Master Attendant. But it will be worse in the smaller stations, where European enterprise has perhaps only one representative, and there is no public press to keep the officials in order. The wretched European will have no nearer redress than a Revenue Commissioner at Poona, or the High Court at Bombay. In the Mofussil, everybody comes before the Government officials in some way or other, do what he will. If he want to buy land, the transfer must be made through the Collector. If he executes a conveyance, the deed must be shown to the Collector as Registrar of Deeds. If his servant cheats him, the Collector, as Magistrate, is sure to try the case either originally or in appeal. All public nuisances and bazaar matters are under his control, and he has thousands of opportunities of doing a good turn or a bad one, of managing an affair pleasantly and quickly, or of putting the applicant to very much trouble, and if of a bad temper of showing all kinds of spite. Of course the administration of an English gentleman, trained to Christian courtesy from his boyhood, must be very different from what we can expect from a native, swelling with the desire of vain display, and resenting his conscious inferiority and that air of freedom and self-assertion which an Englishman always wears, perhaps most of all when he goes before an official. How would it be possible even for an English loafer to respect a Collector with a name like Ramjee or Rowjee? But to return seriously to the subject, there can be little doubt that Sir Stafford Northcote's intended measure will make the development of the interior by European agencies still more difficult than it is now. Capitalists will be averse to buy lands or erect machinery where the enormous powers as regards nuisances given to the Covenanted Magistrates under the Procedure Code are exercised by natives. Europeans will object to reside under the sway of men so different to themselves, so ill-trained in suavity, and so averse to European society and habits of thought. The evil is the more to be deplored as the Mofussil seems likely, with the extension of railways, to open room for all kinds of investment in manufacture and trade, especially as the Collectors are generally now very friendly in their operation. Let our mercantile men look out, as there are all sorts of odd acts and regulations which, in the hands of natives, would possibly be used to impede them. We are afraid that Sir Stafford Northcote will, as was said of Sir Charles Wood, do all he can to ruin the country, and make it an unpleasant place for Europeans, if he goes on with this mad whim. We wish he would study more and legislate less, and always remember that the maxim *quieta non movere* is the safest an inexpert Statesman can follow.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay is now at Poona, residing at Gunnesh Khind.

OUR Afghanistan letter states that Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan's troops at Cabul numbered only 6,000, and that it was believed there were about 20,000 in the force at or near Ghuznee. The strength of Shere Ally Khan's army is not mentioned. That Ameer was about to hold a great durbar at Candahar, and his son Mahomed Yakoob Khan was to defer his march on Ghuznee till the durbar was over. The proposals for peace addressed by Mahomed Azim Khan to Shere Ally Khan have proved entirely unsuccessful. At Cabul, the rich Hindoo merchants of the place seem to have been suffering seriously from the oppressions and extortions of the Ameer.

WE see that the *Poona Observer* inclines to the view taken at home by the *Daily Telegraph*—that Colonel Phayre has been very badly and unfairly treated by the press and the public. To what extent this opinion is correct we cannot pretend to say, but there are one or two facts in connection with the engagement in Arogee valley which have been told so often that the public can hardly be expected to overlook them, and however much we may admire the quality of mercy we have still a little regard for good old-fashioned military discipline. As to the message which Colonel Phayre sent to the Chief, in regard to the pass which he had been directed to hold, what does the *Daily Telegraph's* own correspondent say on the subject? "It is no business of mine," he writes, "to enquire into these matters; technically the message may have been incorrect, practically I believe that to the fact of the troops being moved up in consequence of that message we owe our unparalleled and wonderful success." It would be difficult to pen a more nonsensical sentence. We will not speak of the absurdly exaggerated terms in which he describes the "success," and if he thinks it his no business of his to enquire into certain things that is a matter with which his employers and himself are chiefly concerned; but it is improper and misleading to point to the "success," in the way this writer seems disposed to do, as a practical justification of any error that may have been committed by an officer in so responsible a position as that of Colonel Phayre. Still it is for Sir Robert Napier, we think, to put the matter in its proper light, and it was not a little surprising that in his first despatch (what he may have written since, we do not know) he made no allusion to the subject and passed over the events of Arogee valley in so general a way. What object the newspaper correspondents could have had in censuring Colonel Phayre it is difficult to imagine, and the *Daily Telegraph* ought to explain its insinuations against them.

IT would be interesting and satisfactory to know how high the educated natives wish to mount in the Civil Service, and whether they do not think they have equally good claims to admission to the high grades of the military service. Would they make a Governorship or the post of a Commander-in-Chief the highest object of their ambition? We fear that the Associations that are so fond of memorialising the Secretary of State will not commit themselves to any definite limit. Perhaps, indeed, by the criterion of intellectual merit, some indigenous genius will arise with a claim to the Governor Generalship itself. This is not quite so unlikely as our readers may suppose, for we find a Nagpore paper—the "Nagpore Observer" (a half-English and half-vernacular production)—boldly fixing as the limit the position occupied at the present moment by worthy old Sir John Lawrence. What with the leading articles of the "Nagpore Observer" and the "debations" (as Dave Carson would call them) of the Jubbulpore Literary and Debating Society, the Central Provinces are evidently becoming an exceedingly lively place, to which we may perhaps look for the Nana Sahibs of the future. A few passages of the "Observer's" article may be worth quoting as illustrating the sentiments of some portion of the natives in that part of the country. What could be less ambiguous than the following?

"It is certain that all the highest posts, not even excepting the Governor-Generalship, must eventually be thrown open to natives. There is a popular feeling surging up to sweep away all the barriers that have been raised against them by the prejudices of the English. This country is now held by purely military occupation, and how long could it be so held, if England were to be engaged in a war with such a power as America or France? Her strength would then be lent to the enemies. So exhaustive would be the drain on her military resources, that unless she withdrew her army from India, she would be utterly unable to hold her own, and if she now fail to endear her rule to us by throwing open to us the doors of all departments of the Civil Service, shall we stand to her in the hour to whom her infirmity comes, as come it surely one day will?"

It might be a nice way, certainly, of endearing the rule to an infinitesimal number of the population,—and it would endanger the rule too, which is probably what the Nagpore writer chiefly wants. But it appears we have been behaving ourselves very badly towards the people, and deserve to be kicked out even before a native becomes Governor General. The "Observer" exclaims—

"What! for a century of misrule, oppression, and plunder, the hills of India should clap their hands and the valleys thereof sing for joy! We suspect, on the contrary, that the day is very far distant when this country will wax so jubilant over the 'humane despotism' under which it has laboured so long. There is here a disrelish for that benevolent tyranny which is working unknown wonders, and sooner or later the 'dominant race' will be taking flight to some more congenial soil, leaving us Indians the anticipated and valuable legacy of broken bottles."

And, we may add, to eternal feuds and grinding tyranny. But let us tremble under the "Observer's" peroration!

"Think you, O, dominant race, that if we turned on you to-morrow we could not make you rather uneasy? One hundred and fifty millions of human beings acting in unanimity, ought to be able to achieve something better than clerkships for themselves and their friends. Your *divide et impera* policy is thorough

ARRIVALS FROM ABYSSINIA.

YESTERDAY four vessels arrived in Bombay Harbour from Annesley Bay—viz. the s. s. "Kangaroo," and the ships "Underley," "Dilawur," and "Albertine." The "Kangaroo" brought troops and followers, and the following officers:—Colonel Phayre, Quarter Master General; Lieut. Col. Wallace, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Col. Holland, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Wood, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Marett, Royal Artillery; Captain Willoughby and Captain Bates of the Bombay Staff Corps; Captain Goodfellow, R. E.; Lieut. Jopp, R. A.; Lieut. Clarke, R. A.; and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Mahaffy, and Surgeone Major Moorhead, of ithe Medical Staff. The "Underley" brought a detachment of the 12th Bengal Cavalry under command ofth Major York; the "Albertine," a detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards; and by the "Delawur" arrived Captain Seton of the 102nd Regiment, two European inspectors, five sepoys, 176 public followers, and 175 mules.

ILOT BOAT CAPSIZED AND TWO MEN DROWNED.

YESTERDAY afternoon another melancholy boat accident occurred outside the harbour by which two pilot boatmen (Europeans) were drowned. About three o'clock a pilot boat, with a European crew, was taking out Mr. Soulborp, pilot, to an Abyssinian transport, which had been lying for some time between the two light ships, and when a short distance from the vessel the boat capsized, and those on board all thrown into the water. The capsizing of the boat was observed by Mr. Smith, Second Assistant Master Attendant, who was on board one of the pilot schooners at a short distance from where the accident occurred, and he at once put off in a boat to rescue the men. Another boat also hastened to the spot to render assistance, and in a short time all those who had been in the boat were picked up except one, whose body was not to be seen. One of the men when picked up was insensible and was taken on board the vessel, where the usual operations for resuscitating persons who have been nearly drowned were tried, but without avail, for he died whilst the remedial measures were being applied. Mr. Smith brought the body ashore and gave it into the charge of the European constable at Apollo Bunder, where it now lies pending the Coroner's inquest which will be held this morning at half past five o'clock. The name of one of the deceased men was Curtis. When the boat capsized the water was quite smooth, and it is difficult to understand how such an accident could happen to a good sea-worthy boat, but doubtless the cause will be fully explained this morning before the Coroner. We may add regarding the accident which happened on Monday evening in the harbour, that the body of Captain Cumming has not yet been recovered. Captain Crockett, of the "City of Shanghai,' who was also in the boat when it capsized, is now seriously ill through his immersion.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE POLICY CASE.

THE suit at the instance of the Bombay City Bank (Limited) against the European Assurance Society for a claim of Rs. 18,700 under a policy on Mr. Dacre Trevor Roper—as already reported in the *Gazette*—was again called before Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court on Tuesday afternoon.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, one of the directors of the Bank, was examined as a witness. He corroborated the statements in the evidence of the Chairman of the Board, and stated that he had got the authority of the directors for a loan of one lakh to himself (witness), but had instead got Rs. 2,47,000 from Mr. McCulloch, the manager, without their knowledge of the excess.

Other witnesses were heard as to the shares deposited for security by Mr. Roper, the value of these in the market, and the numbers that had been sold by the Bank. Mr. Hay's evidence in the *de bene esse* examination was also produced.

Mr. White then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs. It appeared to him, he said, that this guarantee Society were endeavouring to escape from the obligation incurred by the policy in question, on the ground of the conduct of another servant of the plaintiff's Company—Mr. McCulloch. That individual, who was manager of the Bank during the time that Mr. Roper acted in the improper way that he did in abstracting money from the Bank, appeared to have been exceedingly irregular in his practice—not to use any harder term. He appeared to have approved of loans that were made by the accountant, though the latter had no authority to make these unless he received special instructions from the Board, and he also did the exceedingly improper thing of concealing from the Board the dishonest act done by Mr. Roper. There could be no more doubt that that act of Mr. Roper's was dishonest than there was that Mr. McCulloch ought to have intimated it the moment he knew of it, for what was the transaction? Roper was accountant of the Bank, desiring to get money to speculate with, he made use of the name of another person to get that money. Now a servant had no more right to borrow his master's money in this way than he had to steal.

The Judge—Why may the directors then? The directors borrow every day!

Mr. White—If Mr. McCulloch takes a loan to himself I call that a breach of trust, a dishonest act, a breach of fidelity. He has no right on earth to do so more than a servant has to take his master's money.

The Judge—The directors do this frequently.

Mr. White—But they are in a different position. However, I am not here to say the Board can lend money to themselves. I should rather hold the opposite principle—that that is a breach of trust.

The Judge—I don't exactly see that.

Mr. White—I hold that, even were Mr. Roper authorized to make loans, still to make one to himself is a breach of trust: and I think it would be very unfortunate for the law to allow that, as it would simply empty the treasury of the Bank to men without means. A way of endeavouring to rob that dishonest act of its moral turpitude was, continued the learned counsel, to show the irregularity of Mr. McCulloch in first allowing this young man Roper to now and then grant loans, or rather himself to sanction loans that young man made. Another irregularity was, that he sacntioned the transaction when he knew this loan was made by Roper to himself in the name of Burjorjee, and that it was paid with a small exception to Roper and the remainder to another servant of the Bank. He (Mr. White) would say that it was more than an irregularity—that it was an actual breach of duty—to sanction that and not to bring it before the Board of Directors; and he did not see that such sanctions could exonerate Mr. Roper from blame or the European Assurrance Society from their guarantee. This brough him to a point in which he thought the whole case was wrapt—if Mr. McCulloch was the *Dominorum Dominus*, the Lord of Lords, of this institution—if his single voice could carry anything in the management of the Bank,—if whatever he did or acquiesced in was to bind the Bank—then he had sanctioned what were clear breaches of duty in the management of the Bank, and was guilty of concealing them from the heads of the Bank—and there was an end of the case.

The Judge—But the point I wish to direct your attention to is the confirmation of the act, because if Mr. McCulloch did adopt the transaction, and if that fell within his powers as general manager, then there was an end to all liability on the part of Mr. Roper to the Company, and therefore an end to all liability under this guarantee—a guarantee in force only so long as there is some fault on the part of the person whose fidelity is guaranteed.

Mr. White—We must show a breach of trust.

The Judge—And if you condoned it, both as to its morality and legality, is there not an end to the irregularity? If not, then it comes to this—that Mr. McCulloch had not the power and did not bind the Company in adopting the loan which both of us will admit he adopted. He adopted it but had not the power to adopt it.

Mr. White replied that he held Mr. McCulloch had no more power to adopt the loan than he had to lend himself money in the name of another person, and further that he had been guilty of a most grievous failure from his duty in concealing the transaction. An honest man under the same circumstances would have said, "Roper, you have been guilty of a dishonest act, you are a subordinate of mine, and I am nothing but a servant, we must bring this to the notice of our common masters;" and these masters were the directors of the Bank, for though a Bank as they knew was in itself a fiction, still it had its officials through whom it acted. The general Board of Directors were the visible masters, and these ought to have been informed in this case, but they were not so, and therefore he need not refer to them. But he submitted that one servant could not condone an act of another *employe* throughout the whole chain from peon to manager—not in the case of petty defaults such as a peon coming at the wrong hour, but in charges such as that of trifling with the funds of the Bank.

His Lordship asked if these acts must be such acts as would entitle an employer to take action against the party in a civil or criminal suit? The mere fact, he added, of an *employe* standing by and seeing another doing something dishonest, was dishonest, but still he did not know that it was a ground of action.

Mr. White did not think they should attach so grave a dye to that conduct as to style it dishonesty.

The Judge—Do you not call that a want of integrity?

Mr. White—Well, I say he does not tell his fellow servant.

The Judge—If I saw another colleague doing something dishonest it would be a want of fidelity on my part not to inform our employer on him, but I don't think it would be a ground of action against me. But I want a statement from you if these bonds are confined to what can be a ground of action.

Mr. White replied that he considered these were confined to grounds for a suit, civil or criminal; and he then referred to minor disputes in which such would not be necessary.

The Judge—Oh, you need not go down to petty and menial servants, there are many such things go on amongst the higer officials—in the history of speculation, I mean.

Mr. White—Oh, in speculation——

The Judge—Well, that was where the dishonesty in this case began.

Mr. White—Yes, and when speculation comes in at the door,—according to the speculations of Bombay for the last few years—morality seems to fly out at the window. The learned gentleman then contended that the breach of fidelity on the part of Mr. Roper was not condoned or removed by the breach of fidelity on the part of Mr. McCulloch in not intimating that. He thought it was plain that Mr. McCulloch had not acted fairly by the Bank.

The Judge—I am not prepared to say that.

Mr. White held that Mr. McCulloch ought to have made the directors acquainted with the circumstances of this loan the moment he was informed of it instead of saying as he did, "Oh, never mind, the security is sufficient, let it stand." It appeared to him that the whole case stood on the issue as to the intimation to the Society, and would turn on what view his Lordship took of this point.

The Judge—If Mr. McCulloch had authority to adopt this act, then there was an end to all charge of fidelity against Mr. Roper: and, therefore, the whole question is, whether Mr. McCulloch had power to adopt that transaction.

Mr. White—It comes very nearly to that; and I hope your Lordship will not lay down a rule so detrimental to morality as that when a servant cannot borrow money from his master for himself, he shall be allowed to sanction his fello-w servant borrowing it;—for that is the position we stand in. The learned gentleman then proceeded to speak to the issues with regard to the policy being void from the beginning and cancelled by being surrendered.

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Dunbar seemed almost to give these issues.

Mr. White thought it would have been to the credit of the Bank to have abandoned them, for there was no point in them and they just led one to make remarks as to the way in which these companies defended themselves. As things went on at present, and in the position an employer was in with regard to his servants when under such documents as these policies with all their complications and entangled terms, there was hardly an instance in which the Society could not put forward some case with more or less success. Generally speaking, companies of this sort had something in view other than protecting their funds—they had popularity in view and increased custom.

Mr. Dunbar explained that of the issues with regard to the policy being void he had spoken to only one.

Mr. White concluded by submitting that though the policy had been returned and cancelled at the end of the year, and though no claim was then intimated, still the policy could not be regarded as lapsed and void since the claim under it had been intimated as soon as discovered.

This finished the case, and His Lordship deferred judgment.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH JUNE.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

CHARGES OF THEFT.—Shaik Hussein was charged with stealing Rs. 20 in cash, a silver trunk, and three pieces of silver from Mahdoo Dewjee. Prosecutor deposed that he was a cook and returned from Abyssinia only on the previous day. At night he was sleeping in the station at Borse Bunder and had a bundle with the articles along with him and the money in his pocket. A policeman awakened him at ten o'clock and asked him where his money was; and on his finding that it was missing the prisoner was apprehended with the property in his possession. The case was dismissed.—Gunga Augnew, a coolie, was sentenced to receive ten stripei for stealing a coat from Luxamon Soobana. It seemed that the prosecutor was newly come from Abyssinia, and that the coat when sold brought only ten annas.—Mahdoo Raghoo was charged with stealing one copper and two brass vessels. It seemed that the prosecutor had these vessels in his house and that during his absence the prisoner had broken in and stolen the property and Rs. 3. He was sentenced to imprisonment for two months with hard labour.

CHARGE OF PROCURING BY FALSE PRETENCES.—Babooljee Rowjee, a butler, was charged with obtaining by false pretences a gold gilt silver watch, valued at Rs. 25, and a gold albertchain, valued at Rs. 60, from Rossiter and Co. The case however was withdrawn at the request of the prosecutor's agent, as the watch and chain had been given up by the prisoner.

DISOBEDIENT AND FIGHTING SAILORS.—Ten men from the *Ann Millicent* were charged with wilful disobedience of the orders of their captain. One of them, John Blake, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, but the others were liberated on promising to go on board.—William Collier, of the *Evelyn*, was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks for disobedience.—Nicholas George and Thomas Thorp, of the *George A. Holt* were each sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, also for disobedience. William Smith, of the *Drilam Tower* was fined Rs. 10 for assaulting William Harland, the seip's carpenter whilst in the execution of his duty.

16TH MAY.

CHEATING.—Adumjee Ameerbhoy, a dealer in glass ware, was charged with having obtained by false pretences a quantity of cloth, of the value of Rs. 30, from Jeewa Nanjee. The prosecutor stated that on Tuesday the 5th instant, Adumjee had come to him to get a longer 8½ yards of blue broad cloth, and after selecting some agreed to the price being Rs. 4 per yard. He then asked that a man might be sent with him to his house with the cloth and to receive the money. When the man returned he said that the prisoner had taken him to a shop in Bhendy Bazaar, and had told him to stay there till he brought the money. He, however, waited for some time and the prisoner did not return. The case was remanded till next Tuesday, and the prisoner was admitted to bail on his own recognisances of Rs. 200 and two sureties of Rs. 100 each.

ASSAULTS.—Rama Kesso, described as a sailor's guide, was fined rupees two for assaulting Tookaram Ramjee on the 15th instant, one rupee to go to the complainant.—Heerjee Nanjee, Rutno Bhanjee, and Dongersee Narayan were charged with having assaulted Nanjee Heerjee. All three were remanded till Tuesday next.—A pound sepoy named Abbestan Curreemshaw was charged with having committed injury accompanied with force against the person of Sinjoo, woman, at Falkland Road, on Monday afternoon. From the evidence of the woman it appeared that she had been selling native cheroots when the prisoner came up to her and asked for one. She refused to give him a cheroot, when he kicked her in the belly and then gave her a blow with his fist and beat her with a stick on the arm and back, and destroyed her necklace. When the assault was committed the prisoner was drunk. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 15 (Rs. 7 of which to go to the complainant), and in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month.

THEFT.—Vittoo Mahadeo was found guilty of having stolen a brass lota, worth Rs. 10, and was sentenced to receive 10 stripes.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17TH JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Oosman Sarabally was charged with stealing one rupee in cash, belonging to one Bicka Packa. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

TAKING LIQUOR INTO JAIL.—Esoo Sulbajee was convicted of having taken spirituous liquor into the County Jail and was fined in the sum of five rupees.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

Ramunt Subbajee v. *Bhasker Jeevajee.*

THE facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—The plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover certain thikans and portions of thikans (parcels of land) of which he stated he had been wrongfully deprived by defendant, under a decree which defendant had obtained for the possession of the said lands on acccount of a mortgage which had been made to him by one Ramchunder Atmaram Mandekur, who was a sharer in a larger estate which included the said lands. In the plaint it was alleged that Ramchunder had no right over the lands, of the enjoyment of which plaintiff had been deprived under the said decree. The defence was that the land mentioned in the plaint belonged to defendant's judgment debtor, Ramchunder, and possession had been awarded to plaintiff in consequence of the mortgage made by the lastnamed person, and that plaintiff, not having made an application under section 230 of the Code of Civil Procedure, his present action was not maintainable. The Moonsiff of the Konkun, who tried the original suit, held that it was competent to plaintiff to bring the action, but that, as he was not in actual possession of the lands, but only in enjoyment of the rents when defendant's decree against Ramchunder was executed, he could not be given possession of the lands which he claimed, but might be declared entitled to the rents of the share which he previously enjoyed; and the Moonsiff passed a decree in plaintiff's favor to this extent, without defining the amount of the share in the whole estate to which he deemed plaintiff entitled, or the sums to be paid to him as his portion of the rents, or the and from which the said rents were to be paid. The plaintiff appealed against this decision to the Senior Assistant Judge of the Konkun who, without any counter-appeal or objection, made on the part of defendant to the Moonsiff's decision, under section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code, amended the Moonsiff's decree to the detriment of plaintiff by dismissing the entire claim, as he held that plaintiff had sued for possession only, and had failed to establish his right to possession, and that consequently his claim must be rejected, though he would be at liberty to sue again to establish any other right which he might possess in the said lands. We are of opinion that the Senior Assistant Judge of the Konkun was in error in altering the Moonsiff's decree to the prejudice of plaintiff, without any counter-appeal or objection taken by the other side. We think also, as the Senior Assistant Judge has recorded, that plaintiff was in the enjoyment of a share of the proceeds of rent, that before deciding that plaintiff was not in possession, he should have further enquired and determined whether the said share of rent was received by plaintiff direct from the sub-tenants, or from the defendant's judgment-debtor. If the plaintiff received rents direct from the sub-tenants of the land claimed prior to the execution of defendant's decree, he was constructively in possession of those lands, and under such circumstances he would have been entitled to be restored to the precise position which he held prior to the passing of that decree, which did not affect his rights, and was apparently obtained by defendant in collusion with his (defendant's) judgment-debtor. In consideration of these defects, in the judgment of the Senior Assistant Judge, we should have been prepared to reverse his decree and to affirm the decree of the Moonsiff, but plaintiff, who is alone present before us, objects to that decision, as he states it is too vague to be of practical benefit to him. There is good reason, we think, for this objection, and we, therefore, reverse the decree of both the Senior Assistant Judge and the Moonsiff, and remand the suit to the Court of First Instance that it may be determined whether plaintiff at the time of the execution of Ramchunder's decree, received the rents of the land mentioned in the plaint, or of any portion of them, direct from the actual occupants of those lands; and we direct, if plaintiff establish that such was his position with respect to the whole or any of the said lands, that a decree be passed in his favor awarding to him similar possession of those lands; and we further order, if plaintiff be unable to show that he received any rents direct from the sub-tenants, but that he was paid a definite portion of the whole rent of the entire joint estate from defendant's judgment-debtor, prior to the execution of defendant's decree, that defendant be decreed to pay to plaintiff a similar share of rent, or its equivalent, and that the said share of rent, as well as the lands upon which it is chargeable, be defined and specified in the decree. In case the plaintiff should be found entitled only to a decree of the character we have last indicated, this decree will be no bar to his instituting a suit for the partition of the common estate, against the defendant and the other co-partners. We give no direction as to costs, but leave the costs in all Courts to be apportioned by the Moonsiff when making his decision in compliance with the directions now given.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—17TH JUNE.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Pandoorung Jewba and another v. *Wittoba Jeevunjee.*

Mr. Leith, instructed by Mr. Remington, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, for the defendant.

His Honor in delivering judgment observed:—The plaintiffs and defendant in this case are the owners of two adjoining oarts in Mahim, planted chiefly with cocoa trees. The plaintiff's oart extends from the seashore some distance inland, and portion of the eastern boundary of the plaintiff's oart is undoubtedly the oart of the defendant. The dispute in this case is as to where the plaintiff's oarts ends on the east and defendant's begins. It is admitted that a chunam water-course, the property of the defendant, runs from N. to S. near the boundary of the plaintiff's land, and the dispute is this. The plaintiff contends that this water-course is the boundary of the two oarts, while the defendant contends that his land extends about twelve feet to the west of this water-course. I must say, having examined the premises myself, that this water-course would be a most convenient and natural boundary between the two lands, and any one cursorily examining the place would be very much inclined to set it down as the eastern boundary of the plaintiff's land. And accordingly it does appear that Major Laughton, Superintendent of Survey, granted a certificate and made a plan of the plaintiff's oart, in which he laid down this water-course as the plaintiffs' eastern boundary as far as it extends. Unfortunately, however, the certificate of the Superintendent of Survey does not appear to affect the rights of the parties in a court of law, and accordingly I have now to consider on the evidence whether the defendant has trespassed on the property of the plaintiff. The actual trespasses complained of are that defendant did, on the 14th and 30th June last, enter on the oart of the plaintiff and cut down certain cocoanut and other trees of the plaintiff thereon. It is admitted that the portion of the oart on which the defendant so entered was a narrow strip of land lying on the west of the water-course abovementioned, and the questions are whether any and, if any, how much of the land to the west of the water-course is the property of the defendant; and further, if any land to the west of the water-course is the land of the defendant, has he gone beyond that and entered on plaintiff's land? The case of the plaintiff, as originally stated by Mr. Rimington, is that the water-course itself is the boundary between the oarts of plaintiff and defendants. Two circumstances at first sight strongly favour this case, namely that it is the only visible boundary mark at this place, and 2nd, that the level of the land on the plaintiff's side of the water-course is considerably higher than that on defendant's side. However, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff himself, it appears clear that the water-course itself is not the boundary of plaintiff's oart. Vishwanath Dagu, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, who is 57 or 58 years old, and always lived on plaintiff's oart, states that this water-course never was the boundary, but that plaintiff's E. boundary at this place consisted of some trees and a tatta wall on the west side of the water-course, remains of which, he says, still exist, and which were, I believe, pointed out to me when I visited the ground. We have further the admitted fact that the water-course is wholly the defendant's, and that it never was used in common by plaintiff and defendant. This latter fact is very important, inasmuch as it is evident, from the construction of the water-course, that it was intended to irrigate land as well on the west of it as on the east. Indeed, so important was this fact felt to be by the plaintiff that, in the onset of his case, he attempted, by anticipation, to rebut the inference derivable from this fact. He admits not only that the water-course was so constructed as to irrigate trees on the west, but that there were about seven cocoanut trees, two of which still remain, on the west of the water-course, the property of the defendant and his predecessors, and which were irrigated and cultivated by them and him. *Prima facie* this would, I think, be sufficient to establish the right of defendant to some land on the west of the water-course, but the plaintiff states that these trees were the defendant's by force of a peculiar custom which, he says, prevails in the cocoanut woods of Mahim, Salsette, and Girgaum. They were, he says, what are called "Oarta" trees, and the most intelligible account of the custom given by plaintiff or his witnesses seems to be this:—when a person owning a large oart, wishes to divide it among his family, and for this purpose to divide it into two or more equal portions, the "land" is first divided equally, and then, if it should happen that there are more cocoanut trees growing on one moiety than on another, a certain number of trees on the border of that moiety which has the greater number of trees, is assigned to the owner of the other moiety, and these trees, as long as they last, are his, the soil in which they grow being the property of the other shares in the oart. The person so becoming entitled to these "Oarta" trees (cocoanut trees) enjoys them as long as they exist; on their ceasing to exist from any cause, he has no right to replace them, nor at any time, has he any property in the soil on which they stand. It is unfortunate that in this case, the evidence as to the existence of this "Oarta Mar" *as* a custom, or of its application to the present case, was very unsatisfactory. The plaintiff did not suggest that these oarts had, during the existence of the trees in question, ever formed one property. They are no doubt called by the common name, "Chandnee," and it may fairly be presumed that they were once one property; but I think, to let in the evidence of this custom, they should have been shown to have had a single owner during the lifetime of the trees in question. Secondly, the defendant's witnesses, one and all, deny the existence of such a state of things, and go so far as to say that they never heard of the word "Oarta" as applied to cocoanut trees at all. At all events it appears to me that the plaintiff has not got rid of the natural inference arising from the admitted fact, that the defendant is the owner of trees on the west of the water-course, and that the inference is irresistible that some land on the west of it belongs to the defendant. I should mention that there was a good deal of evidence given to shew that the produce of certain other trees, not cocoanut trees, but "Jambul" and "Ketlee" trees, nearer to the water-course, that the cocoanut trees in question had been used by plaintiff as his. I do not think this is of so much importance, even assuming the fact which is disputed. These trees were of exceedingly little value, and the main produce of the two oarts consists of cocoanut trees. The only question, therefore, that remains appears to me to be, how far does the land of the defendant extend to the westward? The only actual evidence on this point before me is that of one of defendant's cocoanut trees being about 10 or 12 feet to the west of the water-course. That would give him, in my opinion, land to that extent in that particular place. But, unfortunately, this leaves unsettled the only question which it is really important for the parties in this case to have determined, namely, what is the actual boundary line between the two oarts? Now, as I have said the water-course extends only for a portion of the length of plaintiff's oart from N. to S.; the rest of his land is bounded by a wall, and it appears to me plain, on looking at a map of Mahim made in 1825, and produced by the Collector of Bombay, that this wall in 1825 must have run in a continuous and nearly straight line from north to south, and that this chuman water-course must have been built on the defendant's ground, and at one place at least about 12 feet to the east of the boundary line. When I say the wall was continued in 1825, along the whole of the defendant's western boundary, I only mean that the line of it must have been then considered the boundary, and that it was probably marked by a few stones here and there, for, I must say the defendant decidedly overstated his case when he said that there still remained the old foundations of that wall. I do not believe any such exist. However, if the continuation of this wall be the true boundary, this will clearly give the defendant the land on which the alleged trespasses took place, and I therefore think the defendant is entitled to a verdict.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FALKLAND ROAD.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,—I beg that you will kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the disgraceful condition of the Falkland Road towards the Camatcepoora end. It may answer very well during the dry weather to utilise the road-scrapings in filling up the sides of roads, but I think that in the rains this should be discontinued. This road is worse than any that I have yet seen in Bombay.

Bombay, 17th June. A. B.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MURDER IN THE DISTRICT OF SHOLAPORE.

We give below the particulars of a trial for murder which has recently taken place before the Session Court of Poona, the result of which has created a profound sensation throughout the district in which the outrage is alleged to have been committed; more particularly amongst the wealthy class of traders to which the parties accused belong. The trial lasted three days, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Green, of the firm of Macfarlane and Green, solicitors, and assisted by Messrs. Narayen Govind, Nana Mahadeo Tonur, and Kondo Amrut, pleaders of the Poona District Court.

The following are the names of the prisoners, who were charged with the crime of culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having, on the night of Thursday, the 21st November, 1867, in the house of one Balchund Goozer, situated in the town of Marha, in the Sholapore district, murdered a Chambar, named Babya, aged 22 years, by cutting his throat with a razor:—

No. 1.—Futtehchund bin Vustachund, Goozer Banian.
No. 2.—Rajoobace combe Futtehchund, wife of prisoner No. 1.
No. 3.—Bowjee wullud Balchund, Goozer Banian, brother of the female prisoner, No. 2.
No. 4—Succaram wullud Balchund, brother of prisoners Nos. 2 and 3.

As the trial of this case lasted three days, the evidence was very voluminous, and would occupy more space than we could afford in a single issue. It has, therefore, been found necessary to condense the report into a narrative, which comprises the whole of the facts of the case and the arguments of the learned counsel for the defence, with a running commentary on the evidence.

The outline of the case is as follows:—The first prisoner, Futtehchund, and his wife, Rajoobace, arrived at Marha from Sholapore, where they resided, by the early morning train on the 21st November last, on a visit to their relatives, they being at the time on their way to Guzerat, whither they were proceeding on a pilgrimage. The alleged murder was committed on the night of their arrival at Marha, in the house of one Balchund Goozer, the father-in-law of the first prisoner, and father of the female prisoner, Rajoobace. At the time when the murder was alleged to have been committed there were upwards of twenty persons in the house, who, with the exception of two or three, were relatives of the prisoners, all of whom had assembled there to meet and take leave previous to the departure of Futtehchund and Rajoobace for their native country. Of the large number of persons who were in the house when the crime was discovered, which was immediately after it occurred, only one person, a man named Narrayen Ketree, a servant of Balchund, the owner of the house, who was also present, was examined before the Session Court as a witness for the prosecution. Two inquests were held on the body of the deceased Chambar, and in each case a verdict was returned that he had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor; but the proceedings of these inquests were not admitted in evidence on the trial before the Session Court. The district police having taken up the investigation in consequence of their having suspicions that the man was murdered, the four prisoners abovenamed were taken into custody, and the case was sent before Mr. J. R. Middleton, 1st class subordinate Magistrate of Sholapore; but he being also of opinion that there was no evidence to convict the accused parties of murder, ordered them to be discharged. About two months afterwards, a Chambar, named Joyapa, who resides in the town of Marha, but who is in no way related to the deceased Babya, presented an appeal to Mr. Lloyd, the Session Judge of Poona, against Mr. Middleton's decision, and as it appeared to Mr. Lloyd, on a perusal of Mr. Middleton's proceedings, that the case had not met with that thorough investigation which its gravity demanded, he directed that it should be reinvestigated on the spot, which was done by Mr. Jervoise, Full Power Magistrate of Sholapore, who committed the four prisoners for trial before the Session Court of Poona, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, of which they were convicted by a jury on the 20th of April last and sentenced to transportation for life. The case will shortly be brought before the Judges of the High Court Appellate Side upon an application to admit an appeal; but as the case has been decided by the verdict of a jury, whose delivery is final on the facts, it will probably lead to an interesting discussion as to whether an appeal in this case can be admitted. This is the first time such a question has been raised since the introduction of the jury system into the Mofussil, and the result is looked forward to with considerable interest.

According to the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, the deceased Babya, who was described as having been a young man of good character and quiet disposition, had, on the night of the 21st of November last, attended the funeral of one Keshow, at the burning ghat, at which he acted as torch bearer. He appears to have left the spot where the funeral took place before 10 o'clock P.M., and about midnight he was found dead with his throat cut and a razor lying by his left side, in a small room inside the house of Balchund Goozer, the father of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prisoners. It also appears that he accompanied one Bhow Yedoo, on his return from the funeral, as far as the house of one Bhowanjee Patell, which is at a short distance from Balchund's house, in the direction of which he was seen proceeding; but what became of him from that time until his being discovered a corpse dead with his throat cut is not clear. At all events he was never seen in company with any of the prisoners. Some of the witnesses deposed to having seen him in company with another man, but they were unable to say who that other man was, and their statements as to the way in which they recognised the deceased differed so materially from their statements on the point before the Committing Magistrate, that very little reliance could be placed in them; and it is a remarkable feature in the case that none of these witnesses gave any information to the police until the second stage of the enquiry, when a re-investigation was ordered by Mr. Lloyd on the appeal of Joyapa Chambar, to which allusion has already been made.

On the night when the deceased met his death, the accused were all in Balchund's house, together with a number of other members of the family. There were also two or three other persons present who were not in any way related to the family, and the witness, Narrayen Ketree, the servant of Balchund, already mentioned, who deposed that he was sleeping on the flat roof of the house. His statement is that he took his evening meal at 7 o'clock on the day in question and afterwards went to sleep. That he was awakened between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at night, by a shouting of "dhara, dhara," which is somewhat similar to our cry of "stop thief," and that he then went to the top of the ladder leading down into the house from the flat roof on which he was sleeping and asked what was the matter, when the prisoners, Rowjee and Succaram, replied that there was a thief in the house. He thereupon began to descend the ladder, when they ordered him to look out above. At this time he declares that he saw the four accused persons struggling with some one, but as every one in the house had been aroused by the alarm just given of their being a thief caught in the act of robbery, the "struggling" amongst such a number of persons is easy to account for. This witness further stated, that after his return to the roof of the house he heard a cry of "agubhaee," as if some one was in pain, and he then shouted, "thief, thief," which immediately brought a number of persons of the town to the door of the house. This was the whole of Narrayen's evidence, and it is no doubt of great importance to the case, but it in no way bears against the prisoners except in so far that he stated that he saw the prisoners from the top of the ladder, on which he was standing, struggling with some one; but who that person was he did not pretend to say. It should be here stated that a model of the house was not produced in Court at the trial; it is, therefore, difficult to say what reliance could be placed on this man's evidence on this point; and it is also worthy of remark that no part of his evidence was corroborated by any other witness. In fact, this was the only piece of direct evidence against the prisoners in the whole case,—the rest being either circumstantial or presumptive. Moreover, there were several material discrepancies between the evidence given by this witness as given in the Session Court, and that given by him in his former depositions. It is also evident that both the police and the Committing Magistrate considered him in the light of an accomplice in the crime alleged to have been committed, for he was offered a conditional pardon, which he accepted, and his evidence, given before Mr. Jervoise, was treated as that of an approver. The Session Judge, however, took a different view of the matter, and in his summing up to the jury he distinctly told them that the Magistrate's having offered this man, who was one of those originally taken into custody by the police, a pardon, was "a very unnecessary proceeding on his part, there being nothing in his own statement, or in any portion of the evidence before the Court, to lead to the belief that if a crime had been committed this individual was in any way a participator in that crime, and therefore, his evidence is not be regarded as that of an accomplice." The learned Judge further told the jury, that "if they considered this man's evidence trustworthy, it was perfectly legal evidence, and such as does not necessarily require corroboration." The question, as has already been stated in the opening of this case, is about to be raised on appeal to the High Court, as to whether or not the learned Judge's *dictum* on this point was not a misdirection of the jury. It is laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code, that an appeal to the High Court will not lie against to the verdict of a jury *on a question of fact*; but an appeal to that tribunal will lie on legal and technical grounds. In the present case, which presents some very remarkable features, and many reasons for doubting the correctness of the verdict arrived at, the prisoners are desirous of appealing against their conviction and sentence. The High Court will, therefore, be shortly moved in the matter. The jury systems of the Mofussil and Presidency towns differ in many very material points. Mofussil juries are not sworn, and they are permitted to separate and return to their homes during the course of a trial, even in cases where conviction may result in a sentence of death. Yet the verdicts of these juries have the same force in law as those of juries empannelled in the High Court in the Presidency towns, who are sworn to "well and truly try, and a true verdict give, according to the evidence"; and in all cases involving the penalty of death or transportation beyond seas, they are locked up until they have found their verdict, which must be unanimous. Now, in the Mofussil the jury is composed of only five persons, while those of the Presidency towns consist of "twelve good men and true"—six of whom must be British born subjects of the Crown, and the verdict of an unsworn Mofussil jury of five may, by a bare majority, consign any unfortunate wretch to the gallows, without any right of appeal.

However, to turn to the evidence in the case immediately before us. One of the witnesses for the prosecution, a police ramoosee, named Mookunda bin Yessoo, who occupied a hut close to the house where the murder is alleged to have been committed, stated that on the night in question he heard a low cry from Balchund's house, followed shortly after by shouts that a thief had entered therein and cut his throat. He thereupon went to Balchund's house and called to him to open the door. There was apparently great confusion in the house, but after a little while the door was opened by another witness, a police sepoy, named Shaik Chand, who has since been discharged from the force on account, as he says, of old age, deposed that he was attracted to the spot in the same manner as Mookunda. The Mamlatdar of Marha soon afterwards appeared on the scene, when Shaik Chand, who was sent into the house, and he would appear to have been the first person who discovered the corpse of the deceased, Babya Chambar, which was lying in one of the rooms with the throat cut and the right arm covered with blood up to the elbow. This witness described the position in which the body was lying on the ground, and he made a statement that a turban was wound round the body and tied in a manner which indicated that it had been purposely thus wound and tied; but this statement on this material point was not only not corroborated by any other witness who was present when the body was first discovered, but it was most distinctly contradicted by the evidence of Lieutenant Codrington, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Sholapore, who arrived on the spot immediately after the first alarm was given, and who examined the body before it had been touched by any one else. Lieutenant Codrington stated that the turban was loosely folded around the body without being tied in any way. He also described in what manner the clothes of three of the prisoners were stained with fresh blood, and stated that a razor was lying on the ground on the left side of the corpse, but neither this witness nor any other persons appear to have given any evidence either before the Magistrate or before the Session Court as to the state of the razor at the time it was found, nor does any enquiry appear to have been made, except of the father of the deceased as to the ownership.

The evidence of Dr. C. F. Ogilvie, Civil Surgeon of Sholapore, who made the *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased on the 23rd of November last—two days after death—described the exact and nature of the wound. He stated that it was of such a nature that immediate death must have ensued upon its infliction; that it might have been caused with an instrument such as the razor produced before the Court; and that it was possible, though not probable, that it might have been self-inflicted. The learned Judge, in his charge to the jury, pronounced Dr. Ogilvie's evidence to be "unsatisfactory," and as it was the most important evidence in the case, it is here produced *in extenso*:—

"I was Civil Surgeon of Sholapore on the 23rd November last. A corpse of a man was sent to me for examination by the Foujdar of Marha on that date. I examined the corpse, and found a large wound on the throat, from which I concluded he had died. The wound was four and a half inches in length and about two and a half inches deep. The wound was, I consider, sufficient to cause immediate death. I made a report at the time. The document, now shown me, signed by Mr. Middleton, I believe to be a correct copy, word for word, of my report. There was a slight wound above the large wound, also a slight wound on the left thumb, just below the nail. From the extensive nature of the wound in the throat my opinion was that it was not self-inflicted."—In reply to question, from the prisoners' counsel Dr. Ogilvie said:—"I could not state positively as to the wound whether it was self inflicted or not. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and that might affect the appearance of the wound, and therefore I am not confident. I saw the body laid out in the 'Dead House'—not before. Whether the wound was self-inflicted or not the blood would spurt out from such a wound. A wound of this nature made during life would gape or enlarge afterwards."—Dr. Ogilvie when questioned by the Court said:—"It is possible that a man committing suicide could inflict a wound of this extent and nature on himself, but it would depend on the nature of the instrument. It is possible, but not probable, that the deceased might have inflicted this wound with the instrument now before the Court' in its present state. The deceased had died occurred three or

THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF THE PERIOD.

Still although official life in Simla is dull and uneventful, there is in the social life plenty of material for study and amusement. We have heard a good deal lately about "the girl of the period," and most of us old Indians have heard it with wonder and regret. After considerable enquiry I have come to the conclusion that as India is always a year behindhand in the fashions, the girl of the period has not yet arrived, and that there is positively no specimen of the class at Simla. *En revanche*, the young gentleman of the period flourishes here in great force. The most perfect specimens seem to be supplied from the crack corps of Her Majesty's cavalry. The gilded youth is generally a cornet or ex-cornet, and like the lilies of the field, but, unlike the official community, toils not neither does he spin. He may be seen at the Club commencing the day at about 1 P.M. with a light breakfast of dry champagne. This is followed by a somewhat protracted course of tobacco, until he feels sufficiently braced up for racquets, or for flirtation with the prettiest married woman of his acquaintance. Then after parading himself on the mall, in garments fearfully and wonderfully made, he dines in great style with a select circle of admirers, and finally devotes the small hours to whist and billiards. Still with all this, the gilded youth is not a *faineant*. Muscular Christianity has only partially disappeared; the muscular element remains, and the young gentleman of the period, notwithstanding his habits, has a respect for training, and is generally prepared to back himself for a match at cricket or racquets, or to run a mile in five minutes. Indeed the *Field* and *Bell's Life* form his simple library both for quotation and reference, and the details of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, or of the last Derby victory, are perused by him with an eager interest which politics or literature can never command. Of course an irruption of these splendid beings has a most disastrous effect upon the matrimonial market. The youth of the period is emphatically not a domestic animal. Formerly in India there used to be some excitement about what was then called "a new spin." Her first appearance at the bandstand was an event in the history of the station. At home no subaltern thought he had done his duty until he had called upon her. On the mall she never appeared without a chosen selection of accompanying cavaliers. Now we have changed all this. Young ladies arrive in shoals, and their arrival causes no more excitement or enquiry than the last quotation of fair dhollera or piece-goods does in a mess room. On the mall they appear by themselves, or if ever a black coat is seen among them, it is sure to cover the convex and respectable form of a paterfamilias. The youth of the period looks upon them as "kittle cattle" that might bring him into trouble. He consequently abjures them as a class altogether, while for the prettiest of them he feels the same kind of qualified admiration that a fox-hunter has for violets. Hence the cry in Simla is not that which recently perplexed your correspondents D. A. S., Calebs and Paterfamilias—"what shall we do with our sons?"—but the converse, "what shall we do with our daughters?" The question is really becoming one of imperial importance, and certainly one to which the time and talents of the legal member of the Supreme Council might be most profitably directed during the few remaining months of his incumbency. Hitherto the thirty or forty inevitable Acts, which are passed and forgotten every year, have been all for the benefit of one sex. It is quite time that something should be done for the other. Two things would seem essentially necessary, and I gratuitously offer the suggestion to our legislators. Either the Wallah of the Civil Service must not be permitted to marry at home after his kind, and to have half a dozen children before he arrives in the country and can be made civilised, or the gilded youth must be put down; he must be made to drink Kussowlie beer instead of dry champagne, he must be taught to get up early in the morning, to drink tea, to go to picnics, and to frequent other matrimonial snares, he must have his clothes cut out by a *darzi*, and made by a sewing machine, and then possibly old traditions may be revived, and hill stations will no longer resemble the country "where there is neither marrying, nor giving in marriage."—*Simla Correspondent of the Englishman.*

COCHIN AND ITS RAJAH.

Reviewing the report of the administration of Cochin during the year 1866-7 the *Madras Times* has a fine graphic pen-and-ink painting of the country, the Rajah and the Rajah's Prime Minister. "Unfeatured" says our contemporary, "are the annals of Native Cochin. Situated between British and Travancore territory, the States is protected against ambitious designs of the lineal descendants of its once unappeasable enemies in the latter, by its cordial alliance with the rulers of the former. Drought, India's direst ill, is scarcely ever known within its limits, and its alluvial soil produces the most abundant crops year after year with almost mechanical regularity. Its higher lands are rich in timber, amid whose eternal shade, and dripping morning dews, the would-be coffee planter may here and there be seen making a path for himself towards those heights which, to his tutored eye, seem well adapted for his cherished shrub. The people are wedded to peace and plenty, are little heedful of the thrilling old men's tales of the heroic defence their sires made against the trad Tippoo Sultan, and having been relieved of the duty of defending their frontiers without being reduced to the miserable condition of serfs, are as happy after their fashion as any in India. Their physical appearance, their picturesque villages, their huts over which irrepressible parasites rapidly clamber, and adorn with festoons of lovely bloom, and their farms all so neatly ploughed, and embanked, cannot but delight the critical eye of the traveller fresh from the sandy plains and dazzling glare of the Carnatic. The illimitable diversity of vegetation finds abundant scope in so rich and well-watered a soil, and while the artist is gratified beyond measure by the vernal beauties of the landscape, the naturalist wearies not in his pursuit of marvels all around and beneath him. The State is ruled, so to speak, by a Rajah, who has it not in his power, even had he the wish, to oppress his people as in former days they were oppressed. No great things are expected from, and few indeed are done by His Highness, whose life is as fair a specimen of *otium cum dignitate*, of respectable self-pleasing, as may be furnished in Southern India. He draws out of a revenue of 10½ lacs, which the State obtains from his 400,000 subjects 1½ lacs for his own private expenses, and he is certainly successful in making this allowance yield an abundance of those miscellaneous delights which have for him a peculiar charm. A bachelor is he, not by will, but by State necessity: but he contracts as many morganatic unions with pretty women of his caste—and most of them when young are very pretty—as may seem to him desirable. He rejoices in a solid silver four-post bedstead, and tawdry but glittering chandeliers; he delights in holding frequent levees, at which he is much salaamed; he exhibits the most punctual, not to say, exemplary regard for the monitions of his spiritual advisers; he derives a refined satisfaction in almost daily processions to the pagoda; and he passes idle moments in the deglutition of innocuous sweetmeats. If His Highness goes not to the opera, to hear a Diva, to see a Taglioni, he lacks not the opportunity to have Indianesque equivalents for both when he feels in the humour, and he has other sources of regal amusements which, if not very ennobling, are not at all harmful to his people. Happily for his peace of mind, and for the welfare of his State, he has as his perpetual Minister a thoroughly honest and enlightened gentleman, who has hitherto escaped the decoration of the Star of India, simply by reason of the comparative diminutiveness of the field of his labour. This Minister, by name Shungoonay Menon, is a good specimen of the type of native deservedly respected by all classes of Anglo-Indians, and it is in presence of such a man, that the mind finds encouragement to feel sanguine of the future of Hindoos. Zealous in the discharge of the multitudinous duties inseparable from the office of Dewan, keenly patriotic, and actuated by liberal and honourable motives, he has now held his exalted position in his native land upwards of nine years, with remarkable credit to himself and advantage the State."

Mr. G. O. TREVELYAN ON THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

In the House of Commons, on May 19, Mr. Trevelyan rose to move a resolution on the subject of the sale and purchase of commissions in the army. He said that his object was to supplement the arguments he had formerly advanced with a definite scheme. On the occasion of the last debate, and privately afterwards, hon. members unfavourable to the present system said that no one should meddle with it who was not prepared with a better one. At that time he had his scheme cut and dry, but it was necessary to expose the evils of the present scheme, and, having occupied an hour in doing that, he could not presume to trespass for another by explaining his plan. A man ought to be able to live by his profession, and ought to rise in it in proportion to his professional merits; but neither of these conditions existed under the purchase system, and it was quite impossible to ameliorate the condition of officers as long as the purchase system was continued, because every boon or privilege only raised the prices of commissions. The purchase system could not be made a boon to those who, in the language of the Horse Guards, were designated "the poor officers,—a phrase the constant use of which cast a stigma upon the army. The poor barrister was one who could not induce attorneys to give him briefs; but we were constantly telling the best and bravest of our soldiers that they were poor men. Poverty was their professional drawback, and they were constantly reminded of it; but if the purchase system were abolished we should have heard the last of the poor officer. Such had been the effect of former arguments that the present Secretary of State for War had said he was convinced there were serious anomalies in the system of army purchase; and the noble lord the member for North Lancashire (the Marquis of Hartington) had said,—"I quite agree with the Secretary of State for War that this system is full of anomalies and objections, and there is no true friend of the army who would not be glad to see the system abolished if we could devise another without similar objections." There were some who thought that it would be better to begin with a partial measure, but Lord Grey held that it would be wiser and better to abolish the purchase system altogether; and even the Commander-in-Chief said he should be sorry to see any partial change adopted. Two attempts had been made to bring about a partial change. The first plan was that advocated by Sir De Lacy Evans, and patronized by Lord Herbert, and that went on the principle of choosing lieutenants by selection; but the scheme fell through from inherent difficulties and the determined opposition of the Commander-in-Chief. Again, in 1859, 65 cornetcies were going a-begging for want of purchasers, it being impossible to find young men able to bear the expenses of the cavalry regiments. Just at that time, too, it was found that the best of the working classes were banished from the ranks of the army; and the Commission on Recruiting was appointed. In other words, our system had broken down at both ends; we could not find men poor enough to be soldiers, nor rich enough to be officers. Then began the system of cavalry officers purchasing commissions at the expense of the infantry by means of the army reserve fund—that abominable device by which in five years a contribution of 200,000*l.* was levied upon the most hard-worked portion of the army. The principal reason against any partial abolition was that as long as a shred of the purchase system was legalized so long would men go on buying and selling by secret barter, and that despite the prohibition against selling commissions above the regulation price under pain of forfeiture and being cashiered. The Commander-in-Chief admitted before the Commission that the penalties were not enforced, and he appealed with confidence to the experience of hon. members themselves. The other day he heard of a young officer who had given 600*l.* over the regulation price for his commission, and was willing to sell for 500*l.* above that price, but the father of the would-be purchaser would not consent. His informant said that was a great mistake, because the investment was a capital one, as the pay was good interest for the money. He then asked, if the pay was interest for the money, what the officer got for his services, but that view of the matter did not appear to have occurred to the parties, and this was the sort of teaching the purchase system involved, for officers could not regard themselves as salaried servants of the State. If purchase were abolished, he admitted the justice of paying our officers all the fancy prices they had paid over and above the regular price of the commission. The public was bound to pay them back all the sums they had paid; the necessary computation would have to be made by a Board of military men who were versed in the mysteries of purchase, and in whom their brother officers had confidence; and on a given day every officer could be credited with the full value of his commission, including both the regulation and non-regulation price. At present a colonel was not entitled to anything for his commission on becoming a major-general. But he had generally sunk too much money in purchasing his steps to afford to sacrifice it all, so he watched his progress in the list, and when he came near the top he let it be known that he was willing to retire on half-pay upon receiving one-third or one-half of the value of his commission. Sometimes an unfortunate brevet prevented the carrying out of his plan. But in one way or other he generally got something handsome, and the military authorities winked at this most unprofessional system of brokerage. Two objections were generally urged to the abolition of the purchase system—one that it would stop promotion and fill the army with old officers (hear, hear); the other that it would open the door to favouritism in high quarters. (Hear, hear.) But both these objections might be met. All they had to do with regard to the first was to adopt the scheme of the committee presided over last year by his hon. friend (Mr. Childers). That scheme was very popular in the branch of the service to which it related, comprising, as it did, permission to every officer to retire on a handsome maintenance after a certain term of service, and an obligation to retire after he had become unable to serve in the field This latter condition was an unpopular one, but it was necessary to consult public utility rather than private sentiment. Were we maintaining our army with a view to peace or war? If with the latter view, we must try to model our army, not on what it was in the Crimea, after 40 years of peace, but on what it was when it fought at Waterloo after 20 years of war. He had heard that there was at Waterloo only one officer over the age of 50; at any rate, it was certain that active service soon cleared the army of elderly subalterns and captains. With reference to another objection, he maintained that the army would never be wanting in gentlemen. There was no corps in which a better tone existed than in the Artillery, a non-purchase corps; but if by gentlemen were meant men who wished to purchase over the heads of their poorer brethren, they were a sort of gentlemen with whom the army could well afford to dispense. The purchase system was regarded by a young officer as a sort of gigantic machine for screwing money out of his "governor," for he certainly got money to buy his steps which he could not obtain under other circumstances. The more thoughtful advocates of purchase were afraid of nepotism, and favouritism, but he thought that those fears were not well grounded, and it was to obviate them that he proposed the fifth resolution:—"That after the abovementioned date the regimental promotion up to the rank of captain be made according to a combined system of seniority and selection, and above that rank by selection." The only real method of promotion was the combined system of seniority and selection. The system which prevailed in the French army, and which was described at length by Colonel Claremont, who had served with distinction in the Crimea, had given great satisfaction. Colonel Claremont said there was an inspection of every regiment in the service by inspectors-general not attached to any particular corps, but who went round when they were wanted, and, not being connected with any particular regiment, they were perfectly impartial. The colonel gave them a list containing twice as many names as there were vacancies, and those names were submitted by the inspectors to the Minister for War. That system, Colonel Claremont said, was thoroughly understood by the French army, and worked in a perfectly satisfactory manner. General Trochu, the first living authority in anything relating to the tone of armies, had borne testimony to its admirable working, and had said there was not a single money transaction in the French army. But then it was objected that this was all very well in France, but that the English army would not stand the promotion made by the Horse Guards. That language was very hard on the Duke of Cambridge, especially as it came from men who were always very angry with civilians who presumed to say anything against the Horse Guards. But though what he was going to say might be received by some with incredulous laughter, still it was a fact that, with some notorious exceptions, the promotions made by the Board of Admiralty had on the whole given satisfaction to the service. But if Parliamentary intrigue, ariston cratic exclusiveness, or Royal partiality were so rampart in our public departments that we had to fly for refuge to the largest purse, than those boasted institutions of which we were so proud had been on their trial long enough. A good officer would sooner trust to a system of promotion such as he now advocated than to that miserable makeshift of huxtering, bartering, and buying which now prevailed. He now came to a part of his plan which was very much objected to on the score of expense. His sixth resolution was that suitable conditions of retirement be provided at the expense of the State for officers of every rank. It was said that the cost of his proposal would be absolutely ruinous. He did not deny that the outlay would be considerable. At the end of the Crimean war they might have abolished purchase at a comparatively trifling expense—about 1,500,000*l.* would have been sufficient. And why was not that done? Because the Horse Guards refused to take advantage of the opportunity which then offered; and if in three or four years hence they had to pay four or five times that sum it was at the door of the Horse Guards the blame would lie. If the Secretary of State should come down to that House, or at all events to the reformed House of Commons, and ask for money to enable him to do away with the purchase system, he had no doubt that it would be voted with as much readiness as the seven or eight millions which had been granted for the questionable advantage of the coast defences. (Hear, hear.) When it was said that his scheme was Utopian he asked hon. members to look to the Continent, and then say whether it was Utopian. Prussia, which had the best system in Europe, was not resting, Austria was not resting, neither was France. He came now to the seventh resolution, which was that a fixed proportion of the vacant commissions in each regiment be filled by the promotion of qualified non-commissioned officers. That resolution he regarded as the most important, and as holding to the others the same position as a lady's postscript to the rest of the letter. If once they could prevail on the military authorities to set aside a certain number of vacancies for men who had risen from the ranks, all the rest would follow in good time. (Hear, hear.) Let hon. members observe the certain consequences, in the first place, of so many men depending for their subsistence on their career obtaining the rank of officers. They would feel their own strength, and introduce into the mess-room a tone of economy, and—he wished to say it without offence—more professional habits than now existed. Not only that, but they would bring pressure to bear on the Horse Guards, and oblige them to abolish some of the unnecessary expenses which now weighed down our poor officers. Military bands would no longer have to be paid for, uniforms would be made cheap, and they would no longer hear of hundreds of pounds paid for silver and gold lace by men who could fight better in broadcloth. (Hear, hear.) And not only would uniforms be cheapened, but he had no doubt the officers would oftener wear them when off duty, for the opposite system which now prevailed was, he felt sure, the cause of an unprofessional spirit. In the next place, it would attract into the ranks such a number of men of good position that the House would be able and would be obliged to improve the condition of the common soldier. There would be such an accession of good recruits that the degrading punishment of flogging would be abolished not only in time of peace but in time of war, and free Englishmen would no longer be branded with the letters of shame. (Hear.) As to the assertion that the British soldier liked to be commanded by none but gentlemen, it must be remembered that in seasons of peril this doctrine was abandoned. Between 1854 and 1858, the time of the Crimean war, and the Indian mutiny, 483 men were raised from the ranks, but when the danger was past the door of promotion was again closed, and in 1861, 1862, and 1863, only three, four, and eight men were so raised—a striking contrast to preceding generosity. The pick of the working and middle class ought to be drawn into our army, and it must no longer be officered from the froth aud manned from the dregs of society. Oliver Cromwell sent all the "tapsters and worn-out serving-men" about their business, and filled their places with honest God-fearing men, paying them well (laughter), and choosing their officers from their own ranks. Napoleon, too, always looked on his first battalion as the best he ever commanded, it having been raised from all ranks during the fervour of the Revolution, and it was the volunteers of 1792 who furnished his most famous marshals. The victories of Waterloo and Talavera were sometimes cited in proof of the merits of the present system, but he would remind hon. gentlemen of the earlier triumphs of Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, gained in the face of tremendous odds by national armies, in which all ranks, from the prince to the peasent, were duly represented. In 1819 Marshal St. Cyr established the French system of retirement and selection, and the Duc d'Aumale had said of it "France then felt that she had recovered her army, and the army that it had got its charter." Hon. gentlemen opposite, at Conservative meetings last autumn, professed a profound conviction in the excellence of the English character, declaring it ignoble and unpatriotic to compare ourselves disadvantageously with foreigners. What national failings, then, should prevent the success in England of a system adopted long ago in France and initiated in Austria too late for its fame and power? Were red-tapism and favouritism so native to our soil that what had been done at Paris and Vienna could not be done in London? He hoped Parliament would take measures for providing an intelligent, national, and democratic military force, for England would then feel that she had recovered her army, and the army that it had secured its charter. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving his first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the purchase and sale of military commissions be discontinued after a date to be fixed for that purpose."

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On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 5/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 16th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 "
3	do.	1/10 7/8 "
2	do.	1/10 3/4 "
1	do.	1/10 5/8 "
On demand		1/10 1/2 "
On Scotland		1/10 1/2 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On fixed deposits subject to 24 months notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6	do. 4
Do. 12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 12th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,825.
Head Office, London.—J. G. Parry, Esq, General Manager.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee,
4 do.	..	at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
3 do.	..	at 1s. 11d. "
2 do.	..	at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
1 do.	..	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On demand	..	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 10 1/4d. "
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 10¾d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent. per annum	
6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 6th June 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at th following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City	Bank) at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 /8d.	"

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 9th June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£923,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£461,600.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,300.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Bowson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of he Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Windram, Esq.
London Manager.—F. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

" 6	"	" 5 "
" 12	"	" 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,068	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	106,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life